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The scope of this journal is not as yet entirely settled, but it is possible at this time to say that it will give a place to original articles and to reviews of the more important statistical work in the several countries. Sections of the journal will be given over to statistics as a method and as related to particular sciences, such as demography, anthropometry, economics. In addition there will be a catalogue of publications received, as well as a review of the better statistical sources. Italian, French, English, and German are the official languages of the journal. The first number of *Metron* will appear early in 1920, and we shall watch the progress of this promising publication with great interest.

American statisticians who may desire to coöperate with the directors of this journal should send their manuscripts either to Professor Pearl at Johns Hopkins or to Professor Gini at the University of Padua, Italy. Subscriptions are to be sent to the *Tipografia Industrie grafiche italiane Padova, Via Viscovado*.

L. I. D.

STATISTICS OF COAL PRODUCTION

Since the summer of 1917 the operations of the coal and coke industry in the United States have been illuminated by the publication, through the joint effort of the U. S. Fuel Administration and the U. S. Geological Survey, of statistical reports on the production and distribution of coal and coke. A few months after the entry of this country into the war, Mr. C. E. Leshner of the *Geological Survey* prepared weekly reports on the production of bituminous and anthracite coal and of beehive coke, and on the factors responsible for variations in output. This weekly statement is still being issued by the *Geological Survey*; at present under the direction of Mr. Fred G. Tryon. In September, 1919, a survey of the production of coal in 1917, prepared by Mr. Leshner, was published by the *Geological Survey*. The latest and one of the most interesting of this series of reports on the coal industry is *The Report of the Engineers Committee of the U. S. Fuel Administration, 1918-1919*. The findings of the committee were designed to serve as the basis of a scientific system of price control in the coal industry. The text of the report is devoted to a discussion of alternative theories of price regulation, and to the mode of collection and the meaning of cost data. To supplement the text, a most valuable set of charts, showing the distribution of costs in the various coal fields in the United States is appended. With the appearance of the report of the U. S. Fuel Administration and of Mr. Leshner's second volume on the distribution of coal in 1917, the facts essential to a proper understanding of the conduct of the coal industry during the war will be available.

L. W.